

N^o 1.



Rising Three

N^o 2.



Four Years Old Off

N^o 3.



Rising Six

N^o 4.



Seven Years Old

N^o 1.



Rising Three

N^o 2.



Four Years Old Off

N^o 3.



Rising Six

N^o 4.



Seven Years Old

39,581

Wm TAPLIN'S
Skillum in Scarvo
or
Sportsmans
Equestrian Monitor

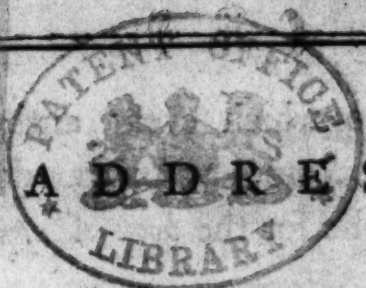


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FROM

THE AUTHOR,

11. 12. 09.

PERFECTION, it is admitted, is not in HUMAN NATURE, hence it is, that no one WRITER has ever yet been adequate to the task of gratifying the wish of every reader. If therefore, some portion of INABILITY is invariably attached to the former, no inconsiderable share of *caprice* may be candidly attributed to the latter; constituting in the aggregate, that mass of

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uncertainty

uncertainty to which every author must submit, who becomes an anxious dependent upon the public for the *boon* of *approbation*.

Every mind is not equally disposed (either by strength or inclination) to derive information from literary instruction, or to extract knowledge from the *dull* and *dreary* track of scientific disquisition; these are a kind of inveterate enemies to learning, the tenor of whose conduct perpetually exclaims, "how weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable seem to me," these voluminous productions. With this class the volatile and impatient furor of imagination anticipates every *tedious* page, and the spirit of enterprize, as well as of improvement, becomes so dependent upon the *idea* of *drudgery*, that for want of instinctive or hereditary emulation, the intellectual powers fall

fall short in completion, and constitute no unfair similitude to the dull jade of a horse, who without constitutional stamina, is not only invincibly sluggish, but eternally sinking under the weight of his work, for want of the *spirit* that brings one of half his size and strength exultingly through all his exertions.

From this fair and impartial allusion to the various minds, dispositions, and expectations of each other, may be inferred the palpable difficulty of pleasing *all parties* who occasionally advert to the effusions of the press for either information or amusement. EXPERIENCE daily points out in MEN as in MEDICINES, contrarieties that however frequently they may *meet*, can never *incorporate*. Possessing heterogeneous particles, opposite as *oil* and *water*, they

may *mix* for a *moment*, but can never UNITE. The sensible man and the fool, the honest man and the rogue, the sober man and the drunkard, the liberal spirit of the GENTLEMAN and the cent. per cent. spirit of *trade* may upon unavoidable emergencies (and the law of self preservation) form those superficial or extemporaneous connections, that become inevitable for the execution of such business as constitute links in the great chain of society, but it is impossible that characters so *opposite* should ever form the strict and happy union of unsullied honor and disinterested friendship.

Thus much is introduced by way of analogy, to demonstrate the certainty of not gratifying the wish of every expectant in this, or in any other publication. To be explicit, the suggestion is reduced to a fact,

fact, by the dissentients who have already lodged their complaints in direct opposition to each other. A very considerable farmer and renter of tithes in the county of Berks, of much more celebrity for an attachment to his BOTTLE and the sports of the field, than any affection for *books*, very judiciously observes, "he does not want to read a dozen pages in explanation of the *cause*, when his HORSE has got the FRET,—his object is to *cure him*; and where there is so much to look over, he does not know but the HORSE may *die* before he can find the PRESCRIPTION."

There is so much of truth and sound reasoning in this observation, that only one plea can be urged in opposition, which is the great advantage of knowing *how* to *prevent*; as prevention, it must be admitted
on

on all hands, is evidently preferable to the *uncertainty* of CURE.

Others of a more intellectual appetite or less sterile class, have felt themselves dissatisfied, that *causes, symptoms, and events* have not been extended to a still more minute description; urging the consistency, in fact the necessity, of a more elaborate investigation. To such a diversity of opinions nothing can be satisfactorily applied, but the calm serenity of philosophic resignation when reflecting upon the various whims, caprices, appetites, and inclinations of individuals, all which forcibly tend to impart conviction, (even to the most unthinking) how fully we are fraught with the mental frailties and infirmities of human nature.

These

These remarks are introduced merely as an APOLOGY for the publication of a concise and diminutive TRACT not expected to receive the stamp of general approbation; but as a salutary MONITOR, or diurnal *memento* to those, who either from the very nature of their avocation, their dislike to literary drudgery, or pecuniary circumscription of their pockets, are prevented from exploring the regions of science, and wish (like sporting heroes of a certain description) to possess themselves of the GAME, without the *fatigue* of the CHASE.

To accommodate those for whom VOLUMES are not only superfluous but troublesome, these few pages are purposely written, and peculiarly simplified; the title of "MULTUM IN PARVO" is strictly attended to; technical phraseology and
 medical

medical ambiguity are equally avoided; that the INTENT and MEANING may be reduced to the standard of every rational conception, and the contents be generally understood.

TAPLIN'S





TAPLIN'S

MULTUM IN PARVO.

11. 12. 09,

EXPERIENCE,

IS the constantly accumulating effect of CARE and CIRCUMSPECTION; it is so truly said to "make *fools* wise," because no man can encounter the great variety of impositions and variegated vicissitudes of life, who does not possess a considerable share. It is the want of this qualification that renders so many equestrian adventurers (particularly juvenile gentlemen of fortune) the dupes of

of those designing SHARKS, whose *specious* attractions are so forcibly displayed in almost every street of the Metropolis.

To guard against the numerous and incredible *deceptions* in the art of

HORSE DEALING,

Is a task very far beyond the power of moderate ability or diffident inspection; nothing but a pre-determined confidence, nice eye, accurate observation, judicious discrimination, an *invulnerable* ear, and fixed firmness, can constitute a shield to protect the purchaser from pecuniary depredation.

It must be candidly admitted, that those who make it their profession, and from which alone their subsistence is derived, have a long list of difficulties, as well as expences to surmount; the length of their journies—the keep of their horses—their number of hands—the rent of their premises, in addition to the *stamp licence* which the MINISTER in the extent of his kind and friendly remembrance



remembrance has been pleased *to bestow*, gives them in their own opinions, a just claim to every advantage they can derive from the assistance of *whip—spur—and ginger*, for the purpose of retribution. In fact the *opprobrium* with which they are professionally and proverbially loaded, may be fairly supposed not to have bettered the original sublimity of their sensations; and they are become so experimentally conscious of the estimation they stand in with the public, that the major part of them exultingly pique themselves on their pre-eminence in DECEPTION, and acknowledge they would rather even *prey upon each other*, than not continue in perpetual practice.

After this superficial survey of their avocation, it must be admitted in the opposite scale, that they are largely entitled to all they can obtain; for who would so eternally prostitute the *word* of TRUTH, sacrifice every assurance of HONOR, (that *should* be the cement of society) or in short,

“Who could bear the proud man’s contumely,

“The insolence of office,.....

.....“And the thousand natural shocks

“That *they* are heirs to,”.....

Unless every sensation was previously lulled to an *apathy*, and the mind wrapt up in the warm and happy consolation of its own *callosity*.

From so chaste and unexaggerate a picture of the debtor and creditor account, in the *mental* ledger of a DEALER, it is to be presumed, the happy enjoyment of their profession, with all its emoluments, will not be envied by any man of sensibility in the universe.

Laboring under the stigma and accumulated difficulties already described, he feels himself justified in opposing his *art* to the clamour of *prejudice*; and stands prepared to meet all the penetration that can possibly be brought against him. The purchaser "fore-warned, fore-armed," becomes more seriously prompted to a certain degree of deliberate circumspection, and we may now consider them fairly *pitted*—the precaution of *one*, against the professional *cunning* of the other.

Notwithstanding they are thus brought together, some few remarks (the result of EXPERIENCE)
become

become indispenfibly neceffary, to direct the judgement and *curb* the impetuosity of the eager and inexperienced purchaser ; who should recollect, that his opponent being by *his* application apprized of his wants, has, to make use of a sporting phrase, the odds “ Two to *one* in his favour at starting.” It is the business of a DEALER to affect at *first*, a perfect indifference respecting the horse he wishes most to get rid of ; and always makes a point of never giving you the unequivocal *price* of a HORSE, till you have seen him *out* of the stable.

During the time of “ shewing out,” (being a perfect LAVATER in *physiognomy*,) he is attentively watching your countenance, anxious for a single sign of approbation, to regulate the magnitude of his demand, and advances *five—ten—fifteen—*or *twenty* guineas more than he originally intended, in proportion as he finds you fascinated with his *object* of PERFECTION.

Before the subject is *shewn out*, you in vain solicit him to omit the accustomed stimulus of the ginger *in ano*, better known and understood by the
appellation

appellation of "FIGGING;" he tells you, in his *easy* and *facetious* way, that "the horse carries a very sporting like tail, and the *figging* is in fact totally unnecessary, but 'tis become a *point of honor*, and that it shall be persevered in, all the trade have agreed to *forfeit* a GUINEA to their *own servants*, for every horse shewn out without."

This ceremony gone through, and his *stern* thrown upon his back like the tail of a squirrel, he is literally *driven* into action; the *whip* (with which he is privately alarmed in his stall twenty times a day,) cannot be permitted to lay dormant even upon the present occasion, particularly when its *flagellating flourish* can be displayed to so great an advantage; the irritating severity of the lash so retentively dreaded, he *furiously* flies from, and affords you an attracting *specimen of speed*, you may in vain attempt to look for upon any future occasion.

Previous to, or after this *curious exhibition* of his ACTION, it will be proper to make a minute and careful examination of his shape, make, probable

bable perfection or possible blemishes and defects, in the following way : Place yourself directly opposite to his head at two or three yards distance, and casting your eyes upon his ears and gradually dropping them from one point to another, you command at one view the effect of his countenance, the good or bad state of his eyes, the breadth of his breast, the *fate* of his *knees*, the appearance of splents, and the uniformity of the feet.

Changing your position to a side view, at a similar distance, you have there the curve of the *crest*, the circumference of the *bone*, the depth of the *chest*, the length of the *back*, the strength of the *loins*, the setting on of the *tail*, and the fashionable finish of the hind quarter ; without which, individually perfect, you are not to consider him possessed of the symmetry that constitutes a handsome or well bred horse.

Looking at him *behind*, you instantly perceive whether he stands well upon his legs, and whether he is formed wide, firm, and masculine across his

his *gaskins*, or narrow and contracted, constituting what is termed a "*bandy hocked*" or "*cat hammed*" horse. The same moment affords you opportunity of instantly observing BLOOD SPAVINS within side, BONE SPAVINS without, or CURBS on the back of the HOCK if they are there, as well as SPLENTS upon any one of the legs, and whether he *cuts* either behind or before, If one of the two former are perceptible, it is necessary to recollect, (however attracting the object) that sooner or later they produce *lameness* to a certainty, and tho' not *incurable* they are always liable to lay you open to the ceremony of BLISTERING, and not unfrequently the mortification of FIRING, with the additional ultimatum of a FARRIER'S, or in the more expressive language of the late modern ARISTOPHANES, a *Woodcock's* bill.

SPLENTS are by no means so critical or dangerous, if seated forward upon the *shank bone*, and not threatening to interfere with the action of the TENDON, generally known by and passing under the denomination of the "*back sinews*;" in which case a good and valuable horse need not be declined

declined for such cause, and it will be much better to let them remain in that state, (provided they are not injurious,) than to render them irritable by any spirituous or stimulative application.

Having gone through this part of the examination with strict attention, you descend to the feet in search of *cracks*,—*corns*,—*thrushes*,—*contraction* of the *heels*, or fleshy protuberances of the *inner* and consequent projection of the *outer sole*. Here is required a much nicer inspection than is generally practiced, for the invention of forming an artificial covering, with a most beautiful frog, is brought (*secundem artem*) to such state of perfection, by gentlemen of *that* profession, that it is no very uncommon thing to see a horse *shed the bottom of his feet*, and produce a plentiful crop of *thrushes* (with a profusion of *maggots*) in less than eight and forty hours after the purchase.

The state of the WIND becomes next the object of attention, and induces you to make the customary experiment of pinching the *gullet* or wind-pipe with considerable force, nearly close to the

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jaws.

jaws. Should the horse upon such pressure, force out a sound strong cough, the safety is ascertained; on the contrary, should nothing be produced but a faint hollow wheezing, the state of the wind may be justly suspected.

Should any doubt arise upon the decision, let him be put into powerful action, when the roaring at a distance, the difficulty of respiration, and the heaving of the flank after a brisk gallop of half a mile or a mile, will determine the state of the wind without the possibility of being mistaken.

THE EYES,

That were only superficially noticed as matter of course in the front view, when brought out of the stable, now become "tho' last, not least," the necessary objects of minute and judicious investigation.

If they are found *bold* and prominent, without *winking* or *blinking* upon being brought to the LIGHT, and are sufficiently transparent to reflect
your

your own face without a break or chasm in the figure, they may be pronounced without hesitation not only *safe* but GOOD.

Should there be even a seeming (not to say a palpable) sinking of the orbs, with a perceptible indentation and a wrinkled contraction of the eye lids, they are symptoms of impending danger, and by no means to be encountered but at a certain loss. A small *pig eye* should also be avoided, as they are seldom to be depended upon, their *future* state being always doubtful. A cloudy muddiness within the outer humour of the eye, or a milky thickening upon the surface, denote present *defect*, and great probability of approaching *blindness*; it is therefore an absolute act of judgement, as well as self preservation, to fix upon "the tablet of memory" this admonition, that where any of these appearances are, PRUDENCE should prevent the subject in question from becoming an object of even momentary attraction.

THE AGE

Has been beyond a doubt already asked, and you have been as readily told, "rising six" or "rising seven," for it must be remembered, that DEALERS horses are never *younger* than "*five*," or older than "*six off*;" and what is still more extraordinary, in addition to this *convenience*, they possess the sole PATENT for regeneration, having it always in their power, and frequently in their practice, to make a *ten* years old horse *six*, with the very desirable advantage to the purchaser, that he shall never be more, (*by the mouth*,) so long as he lives.

This *extra* effort of ART or renewal of *age* passes under the denomination of

"BISHOPING."

Whether from a celebrated dealer of that name having been the *inventor*, or from his excelling all his cotemporaries in the *neatness* of the OPERATION, neither justice or calumny has ventured to proclaim, nor would it perhaps be fair to conjecture.

jecture. The deception however consits in first powerfully twitching the horse by both the nose and the ears, then fixing a cushioned roller in the mouth, and with an engraver's tool taking away as much from the center of the surface of each tooth, as will afford opportunity to blacken the cavity so made with a red hot iron pointed for the purpose ; or to insinuate a composition of the nature of cement, so well prepared in respect to consistence and colour, that it is frequently not discoverable (particularly to slight observers) for many months after its introduction.

The AGE of a HORSE by the mouth, is not dissimilar to abstract points in politics with coffee-house politicians, *largely* talked of, but *little* understood ; which circumstance alone constitutes one great field for this *eternal* and *remorseless* imposition.

To remedy which, if possible, and that a matter of so much utility, may, with very little attention and trouble be perfectly understood, a PLATE, most accurately engraved, is not only annexed, but accompanied with such explanatory matter,

that every purchaser will (if necessary) possess the power of pulling his reasoning *out of his pocket*; not more as a weapon of self defence, than the means of incontrovertible demonstration or palpable counteraction to the confident and deceptive *ipse dixit* of any DEALER in the kingdom.

It is freely admitted, that when the principles of instruction are fully laid down and forcibly inculcated, considerable practice is at first required to bear the distinct marks in memory and attain perfection. That this may be done with the better effect and greater expedition, no opportunity should be lost of examining *every* horse by his teeth, till such practice and observation has rendered it familiar; when, being once firmly implanted in the memory, it becomes in a certain degree habitual, and finally shields the proficient from a *possibility* of IMPOSITION during his life, proving a consolatory reward for the very little trouble he may have encountered in the acquisition.

As colts of any description (except for the turf) are seldom taken in hand, at least offered for sale,

or brought into work till they are *three years old*, it is totally unnecessary to go into a minute description previous to that period. Suffice it therefore to observe, the *twelve teeth* in the front of the mouth are called colts teeth, and so continue to be till they are dispossessed and followed by others which we proceed to describe.

COLTS TEETH are in whiteness and appearance not inferior to polished ivory, are individually smooth upon the surface, or seat of mastication, and so continue till some time between *two* and a *half* and *three years old*; when a few weeks sooner or later, (depending entirely upon their having been late or early foals) but within the space of time specified, he sheds the two middle teeth of the six in the under jaw; these are pushed forward and succeeded by two of a stronger formation, deeper in colour, fluted as it were, or having small grooves from top to bottom, with a natural indentation or black cavity in the center, as accurately delineated in (No. 1.) of the Frontispiece.

Some

Some time in the *last half* of the *fourth year*, the same process takes place with the tooth on *each* side the two in the center (already described to have undergone the change) ; so that at *four years* old, we find a repetition of, (or an addition to) the first two, when at that period he is possessed of *four* horses teeth in the middle and *one* colt's tooth only on *each* side, as will be seen in (No. 2.) of the plate annexed.

In the month of SEPTEMBER or OCTOBER, when *rising five*, he sheds the two remaining outside or corner teeth, the successors to which continuing to push out till FIVE YEARS OLD, his mouth is termed full and he is then called a HORSE.

During the course of this year the single teeth (called tusks) appear, and an attention to the *infant* or advanced state of their projection, will evidently demonstrate the *fifth* year of age, notwithstanding any trifling variation or singular exception to the law of nature already laid down ; as may be accurately collected from an attentive inspection

inspection of (No. 3.) where the subject is to be considered five years old off, and through the whole of that year is termed "*rising six.*"

In the space of the last six months of the *sixth* year, the cavity of the two *middle* teeth of the *six* (already described to have succeeded the two in the *first* change at three years old) gradually fill up, and when *turned* of SIX YEARS OLD, retain a faint remains of the original black mark, but is nearly or quite smooth upon the surface.

When in the last half of the seventh year, or as is called "*rising seven,*" the teeth on each side the two central last described, become *gradationally* possessed of the same appearance, and when *seven* years old, the two outside or corner teeth only bear *any mark* of the original cavity; the horse is then considered as full *aged*, and from this period to *eight* years old, the mark in the corner teeth, continues gradually to grow out, (varying a few weeks in different subjects) till quite obliterated, when the age by the mouth is no longer a matter of certainty; becoming then dependent upon the
unsullied

unsullied veracity of the BREEDER, if that can be *relied* upon when obtained. A confirmation of this statement will be found in (No. 4.) of the Frontispiece, and cannot possibly require further explanation.

As the curious but *common* operation of "BISHOPING" has been already explained, so a second deception in full practice by the *fraternity* must not be forgotten; they one and all consider it a LAW of PRIVILEGE, and never omit a single opportunity of gratifying their pecuniary or professional sensations. By referring the reader to (No. 2.) of the Frontispiece, (where the teeth represent the age of *four years old off*) he will there observe the four centrals with the indented black mark and the two colts teeth at the corners (as before described) without any mark at all.

In this state they are frequently sold by the BREEDER; but they are no sooner in the possession of a *dealer*, than the fertility of his imagination is at work to *rectify* the *deficiencies* and anticipate the intent of NATURE. The two corner or
colts

colts teeth, are immediately forced or wrenched out with the first instrument that can be found applicable to the purpose, and this is done as a substitute for the impending exfoliation, by way of giving earlier opportunity for the appearance and growth of their followers, that the horse may be shewn out as, and affirmed to be a FIVE YEARS OLD, when he is absolutely no more than FOUR. This is a trick eternally practised upon the inexperienced, (particularly those who rely upon a DEALER's unsullied *integrity*) but never attempted to be *played off* upon the OLD SPORTSMAN, whose very *mode* of examination and inspection, holds forth an unerring index of his qualifications.

Those who wish for a further *conjectural* investigation when the mark is totally obliterated, may advert to the state of THE TUSK ; in examining which with the finger from top to bottom, if two small grooves or fluted channels are found on *the inside*, it may be concluded the horse is not more than from *nine* to *ten* years old ; but when the TWO are not DISTINCT, but reduced to *one*, he may be candidly considered little *more* or *less* than
TWELVE,

TWELVE, soon after which even that becomes imperceptible to the touch, and one side of the TUSK is as smooth and uniform as the other.

When a horse is considerably advanced in years, but still full in the frame and fresh upon his legs, it is a general rule even with the best and most experienced judges, to form an opinion tolerably accurate by the length of the teeth; but this can by no means be considered infallible, as some horses carry a mouth so *much better* than others of a less age, that it affords no certain criterion for decision.

Having gone through with precision, all that can possibly be required upon the subject of AGE by the TEETH, we arrive at the *ultimatum* of enquiry (provided the paces, qualifications, and price are previously approved) which is the warranting of his being perfectly

S O U N D.

What that WARRANTY is, and how far it is to extend, requires a better explanation, at least a
more

more correct and limited line of *certainty* between the GENTLEMAN and the *dealer*, than seems at present to be understood. *Blemishes* and *defects* are said by some not to constitute *unsoundness* in a horse, provided his ACTION is not *impeded* by their appearance ; whilst on the contrary, 'tis as firmly urged by the impartial and disinterested, that no horse ought to be sold as, or warranted "*perfectly sound*" but in a state of unsullied perfection.

We are convinced by daily experience, that different habits and complexions form different opinions, as best suit their INTEREST, CAPRICE, or CONVENIENCE ; to confirm and to carry which points, even the prostitution of TRUTH and HONOR become subservient.

By way of illustration to this assertion, the writer is induced to observe, that a very few years since, he was subpoena'd by a GENTLEMAN of the law from ABINGDON, to appear at the Assizes for the county of *Berks*, there to give such professional opinion, as might be found requisite in a
cause

cause between PLAINTIFF and DEFENDANT, where *five* witnesses of the former most solemnly and positively swore, the horse then in question "had the GREASE so *bad* that his heels were offensive beyond description, and that this *disease* was absolutely the *cause* of his *death*."

But what shall be said "to the wicked when compared with the more wicked;" unluckily for that side of the question, the DEFENDANT who is a very considerable (in fact an EMINENT) *dealer* a few miles on this side OXFORD, having for a great number of years been used to *figging*, and *too resolute* to do business by *halves*, absolutely contrived to *fig* into COURT an equal number of *credible* witnesses, with a HUNTSMAN at the *fag-end* (acting as *whipper-in* to the party), who stripped the horse and gave him to the hounds, and they all as *boldly* and *positively* swore, "the horse's legs were *perfectly clear*, and that he never had the *least trait* or appearance of GREASE about him." This evident mass of perjury, on one side or the other, so affected the learned judge who tried the cause (MR. JUSTICE BULLER), that he acknowledged

acknowledged the *contrariety* of the evidence very far exceeded his power of penetration, and he must beg to leave it, abstruse as it was, to the DISCRETION of the JURY. Suffice it to say, a VERDICT was given in favor of the *defendant*.

“The glorious *uncertainty* of the LAW,” that well known toast with the *ruby faced* GENTLEMEN of the *long-robe*, was never more conspicuous, or more amply verified than upon this occasion; and the circumstance has established upon that circuit, an unalterable opinion amongst the *modest* collectors of briefs, whenever a horse case is coming on, that “whoever swears the *hardest* will obtain it.”

This digression requiring some apology, it is only necessary to observe, it has been introduced to discourage, if possible, any hasty embarkation in a *law suit*, where from this *emphatical* experiment it is palpably evident, “the *race* is not to the SWIFT, or the *battle* to the STRONG.” To prevent the frequent and seemingly well founded plea for entering into which, would be to devise
by

by some direct and unequivocal mode of distinction, how far a "warranty of soundness" is to extend, and where the line of perfection or imperfection is to be drawn; as for instance, to establish by LAW or CUSTOM what *blemishes* or *defects* are to be *bona fide* pointed out by the DEALER which will of course ascertain what is left to be found out by the judgement and *penetration* of the PURCHASER.

Nothing perhaps could constitute more general satisfaction, or a greater CRITERION of EQUITY between *buyer* and *seller* when once established and mutually understood by either LAW or *custom*, that no horse should be deemed "SOUND" and sold with such *warranty* but a horse in a state of PERFECTION, entirely free from *lameness*, *blemish*, and *defect*, not only at the time of transfer, but never known to have been otherways. This is a mode that I should recommend and would certainly adopt, if *buying* and *selling* constituted any part of my *own* practice; but having long since made up my mind never to *purchase* a HORSE for
sale.

sale, during my life, I may be justly supposed to offer my opinion with the strictest impartiality.

In addition it must be observed, that a horse sold *bona fide* SOUND, by a MAN OF HONOR, (if that is to be ascertained) can have no right to be returned under any plea whatever; for the horse, in *one hour* after DELIVERY, is as liable to *fall lame*, to be *diseased*, or even to *die* in that very hour (or any succeeding one) as in any *other hour* of his Life. Then where can be the justice of returning a horse positively SOUND when *sold*, he having the same chance of becoming lame with his *new* as with his *old* master; for my own part, I would support my opinion thro' every Court of Law that the cause could be tried in, provided I knew the horse to be PERFECTLY SOUND at the time of delivery.

Having presumed to offer what may be considered by some a dictatorial opinion, (where I was induced to consider it directly in point) I must extend that liberty gradationally before we bid adieu to the arduous task of purchase, and ac-

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knowledge

knowledge I would advise every Gentleman in search of a horse, never to be too eager in his pursuits, nor too easily *fascinated* with a seeming object of GENERAL ATTRACTION. It is extremely easy (as in another contract) to purchase "in *haste* and repent at *leisure*." Never be instantly allured by external show and short inspection; too much trial cannot be had, nor patient circumspection with more propriety called to your assistance.

The prudent or experienced never purchase without riding the subject in question, first in a remote and quiet situation, then in a busy one. In the former, mount—dismount and mount again—survey and critically examine him in a state of NATURE, when calm, and at a distance from those he knows to be his persecutors as well in as out of the stable; it is for want of this very precaution; that there are so many *dupes* in dealing, who purchase the *dullest* jades in the kingdom, without adverting for a single moment to the "fire eyed" furious effect of *whip—spur—and ginger*.—the dealers best friends.

Having

Having industriously endeavoured to inculcate a determination in every reader not to purchase with too much *rapidity*; having once purchased, it should be a fixed maxim not to be *suddenly* prejudiced, or to part *too hastily*. And this advice is offered with the better foundation, when it is, (or may be) recollected in every circle of friends, how *washly* many an excellent horse has been thrown away from motives of ill founded dislike or momentary caprice, for *fifteen* or *twenty*, that when better known has sold for *an hundred*—HUNDRED *and fifty*—OR TWO HUNDRED guineas.

When a horse of promising appearance and action is rode upon trial, great allowance should be made for the state of his *mouth*; he may not only have been used to a different *bit* or BRIDLE, but may have been ridden by a *previous* OWNER of very different *temper* and *disposition*. One man rides with a *tight*, another with a slack rein; one is a petulant refractory impatient rider, who not unfrequently makes his horse so by his *own* unbounded *indiscretion*; when on the contrary, a mild serene and philosophic rider, (who rumi-

nates upon the natural imperfections of the animal he bestrides, as well as upon his own) often enjoys the inexpressible satisfaction of making a convert to his own GOOD USAGE and SENSIBILITY; constituting (by such patient perseverance) that very horse a desirable object of acquisition, even to those who had long before, either upon too slight a foundation, or too short a trial, discarded him as unworthy any service at all.

Presuming upon this well founded assertion, it is directly in point to add for the recollection, of the OLD, and the future observations of the young, that there are a very great number of horses made *restive* by ill usage, and then unmercifully *whipped—spurred—and beaten* for being so; as a collateral continuation of which fact, it is indisputably known, that numbers of this description are annually disposed of “to the best bidder,” as *invincibly restive*, that have in a few weeks by GENTLE and HUMANE treatment, been transformed into horses of the *best* tempers and most *pliable* dispositions.

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The aggregate of these remarks amounts to a word of advice, neither inapplicable or digressive; as it must stand evidently admitted by every attentive and dispassionate observer, that *personal severity* to HORSES for *restiveness* or *starting* very frequently makes them WORSE, but is never known to make them BETTER, it is submitted to the consideration of the *hasty* and *violent*, whether it is not *more rational*, certainly MORE PLEASING, to effect subservience by tenderness and manly perseverance (divested of pusillanimity and fear) rather than by any means of unnatural severity that can be adopted; not only to the additional degradation of human nature, but so palpably tending to render the “remedy worse than the disease.”

GROOMS AND COACHMEN,

Come immediately under consideration, as directly appertaining to *this part* of the subject, being the persons to whose management the horses of gentlemen are instantly resigned upon purchase, and upon whose consistency of conduct the

HEALTH, as well as the state of CONDITION entirely depends.

It shall not be denied (even by those who from the cynical rigidity of their dispositions are most inclined to cavil) but they are men who from the very arduous task they stand engaged in, the variegated nature of their servitude, and the property entrusted to their care, lay claim and are entitled to (their *steadiness, fidelity, sobriety, and honesty* once established) all the equitable pecuniary compensation and personal kindness their employers can possibly bestow.

Deprived of FREE AGENCY by their situation, and doomed to eat the bread of *dependence*, they live and act solely upon *compulsion*; they receive injunctions only to *obey*, and are not permitted the privilege of either remonstrance or expostulation. Tacitly submissive they encounter the *severity* of the elements at *all hours* and in *all seasons*, and what should more influence the reflecting mind in their favour is, that when the inclemency of the weather compels the rich and opulent to take shelter under
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the *roof* of HOSPITALITY, they must bear the “*pelting* of the *pitiless* storm” unprotected; and when a satiety of pleasure drives the *reluctant* frame of their superiors to the downy pillow of nocturnal relief, their task as yet is “but *half* performed,” and not unfrequently ’till the broad Sun serves only to remind them of a speedy renewal of their daily labour.

Thus much is impartially introduced, to demonstrate their utility in the scale of society, as well as to bring home to the reflection of the *illiberal* and *penurious*, palpable conviction how highly they stand entitled (upon many particular occasions and distressing emergencies) to *their* salutary tenderness and kind consideration...

It should always be held in remembrance by SUPERIORS, that the services are *reciprocal*, and that in strict truth and candour the obligation is no greater on *one side* than the *other*. GRATITUDE and AFFECTION is much more likely (in a good soil) to be excited by *kindness* than *severity*, and instances are very rare of a SERVANT’s fidelity and attachment.

attachment having been either obtained or preserved by the unjust *rigidity* of the MASTER.

Having found it necessary to obtrude what is not only the unsullied effusion of my *own feelings*, but the invariable efforts of my *own practice*; I feel it equally applicable to go with the same freedom into a minute analization of what is conceived the indispensable and persevering *duty* of the description of servants now under investigation.

However highly I may rate their *qualifications*, however greatly I may estimate their *services*, however largely I may applaud their *steadiness* and *punctuality*, or however I may feel disposed to extol their distinct and separate excellence as *perfect COACHMEN* or *complete GROOMS*, I instantly lose sight of all their previous and accumulated merits, when, *shoe-maker* like, "they go beyond their *last*, and with a confidence almost *professionally peculiar*, *affect* a knowledge of what it is impossible they should understand. REASON taking the alarm "*starts* and stands *aghast*," when either lays down the implements

implements of his practice to demonstrate his *unerring superiority* in the ART of FARRIERY, his *sublime* dissertation upon the ANIMAL OECONOMY, or his *inexplicable* disquisition upon the *extent* and *property* of *medicine*..

This *affellation* of MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE is so very prevalent with the *stabularian gentlemen* of whom we now treat, that they absolutely support it with a greater degree of irritable tenacity, than they would a vindication of those best friends, their HONESTY and SOBRIETY; it appearing upon many occasions a doubtful point whether they would not almost relinquish any strong claim to either of the latter, provided they were permitted to rest unassailed in the *imaginary* possession of the former.

Perfectly aware of the clamorous and vindictive resentment so candid an assertion has to encounter, I nevertheless stand too firmly fixed in my opinion,—an opinion founded upon the basis of attentive observation, and confirmed by experience,—that there are more horses *destroyed* by the infatuation of illi-

terate

terate quackery, and more *lamed* by rough usage and short turns in the stable, than by any other means whatever.

To stem the prevailing torrent of this iniquitous and dangerous "PRACTICE OF PHYSIC" with *servants*, and to inculcate by personal injunction an invariable degree of mildness in the stables, should be the first principle and persevering determination of every GENTLEMAN who wishes or expects to see his *stud* in *good stile* and his *servants* in a state of consistent uniformity.

The advice here interposed has no farther intent than to shield the owners of valuable horses from a load of mental disquietude, by recommending it to them to exert every means they possess to prevent (if possible,) any MEDICINE or *nostrum* whatever from being given to any horse in their possession, without *their* acquiescence is previously obtained.

It may be readily conceived by every READER of RATIONALITY, that the symptoms of disease,
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the state of the body, the languor or velocity of the circulation, and the state of the blood itself, must require a greater degree of scientific or professional investigation, than the people we treat of possess the power of going into; from which alone, may be inferred, the sole reason why they so often miscarry in their experiments, and so frequently render that a matter of permanent difficulty, which, *properly treated*, would have proved no more than a mere temporary inconvenience.

It is no less worthy remark, that their affectation of unlimited *penetration* and *prescience*—*profoundness of thought*—superficial and ridiculous display of inexplicable jargon, in fact, the “infinite deal of nothing” they *profess*, tends only to convince in how narrow a scale all the *pre-eminence* of their MEDICAL ABILITY is comprized.—BLEEDING—ROWELLING—“a *pissing ball*”—a CORDIAL *drink*—and a profusion of *nitre* internally, or a plentiful basting of the oils of *Amber*, *Wormwood*, and *Turpentine* externally, constitute the whole of their MATERIA MEDICA, and the

ne plus ultra of their practice. As they administer without a well founded *reason*, it creates no surprise they fail for want of *effect*; equally strangers to the origin and progress of disease, as to the property of medicine, it is no uncandid or unkind observation to make, that *their* "post of honor is a private station," and it should henceforth become much more their *duty* to PREVENT, than their passion to *cure* DISEASES.

They should have it strongly imprinted upon memory, and never lose sight of the reflection, that by a slight or even momentary deviation from the line of rectitude, in *error—inattention—inadvertence*, or *neglect*, injuries may be sustained that neither *months* or *money* can repair. Their minds should be always alive to the interest of their employers; they should in all seasons (but much more particularly in the colder months) have it in perpetual recollection, that COLDS are sooner *caught* than *cured*; that SWELLED LEGS and CRACKED HEELS are easier *obtained* than *obliterated*; that LAMENESS, (whether by accident or indiscretion) is easier *got* than *gotten rid of*; and that

That *bad eyes* are much more frequently the unlucky effect of a *malicious* or *careless blow*, than any ill effect of "HUMOURS" to which they are upon *all* occasions so industriously attributed.

COLDS and COUGHS are suddenly acquired, and by means at the time but little thought of, 'till the event first prompts and then reproaches retrospection. A horse in fine condition, standing in a warm and comfortable stable when at home, is always liable to the inconvenience abroad; accidentally exposed to a *long—wet—and dirty* journey, or chase in unfavourable weather, he insures it to a *certainty* without the greatest care and unremitting attention.

A horse after *either* should never be left *one minute* without the precaution of substantial wisping so long as a *wet* or *damp* hair is to be found about him. He should never be permitted to stand still in rain, *even with the hounds*, so great is the danger of collapsing the porous system and throwing the perspirative matter upon the circulation, thereby

by constituting a *sizy* viscosity of the BLOOD, with all its dangerous contingencies.

Horses kept in good stile should never have their customary cloathing reduced but with the strictest care and attention; the *internal* air of a stable should be regulated, and its temperature preserved, entirely by the *state* of the *season*, (or in other words the SEASON of the YEAR) and external air should never be additionally admitted in *cold* or *chilling* winds, but with the greatest circumspection; as it is to be remembered, it is not the admission of such air in *itself alone* by which the injury is sustained, but by the *contrast* it constitutes, when opposed to the *previous warmth* of the stable and the consequent relaxation of the porous system to which we have just had occasion to advert.

Upon the face of this fact, and to strengthen the argument in question, it is natural to pursue the same mode of reasoning, and take a superficial survey of an almost invariable custom with SERVANTS in *general*, but without any intentional offence

offence to the feelings of parties, we may venture to go one step farther, and say COACHMEN in particular, and that perhaps more universally in the stable yards of the METROPOLIS, than in every other part of the kingdom.

The class we now treat of, however *just* they may be in their PRINCIPLES—however *punctual* they may be in the performance of the TRUST assigned them—however they may be attached to the *interest* of their EMPLOYERS, or however intentionally *tender* and *careful* they may be of their HORSES, yet they are unthinkingly in error even in the first motion of the morning. Totally unmindful of the *great heat* of their stables during the *night*, the doors are thrown open at day-break (regardless of even *frost or snow*) and so continue during the whole ceremony of “*mucking out*” and carrying away the *dung*, if not with the additional delay likewise of *stripping* and *dressing* into the bargain.

That the measure of *indiscretion* may be complete, the ceremony not unfrequently terminates
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by the *salutary* interposition of a *three or four* gallon pail of *hard cold* water from the PUMP in the MEWS ; immediately after which, a *nice or* judicious observer may perceive

“Each particular hair to stand on end,

“ Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.”

This prevailing practice has beyond the shadow of doubt frequently laid the foundation of various ills, not one of which were ever attributed to the right cause. Such an accumulation of *chilling frigidity* immediately succeeding the extreme heat of the night, has often produced diseases *without end*, at least those which *ended only with life*.—

COLDS—COUGHS—FEVER (original or symptomatic)—INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS—BAD EYES — BROKEN WIND — SWELLED LEGS — CRACKED HEELS—DROPSY in the *chest*, with a long list of *et ceteras*, or even DEATH itself, may be derived from circumstances that in themselves appear so *trifling*,—yet they prove to be circumstances of such magnitude, as would instantly appeal to the feelings of any rational and humane
man

man looking after his *own* horse ; but in the present age of *duplicity* and *deception*, is little likely to affect the *sensibility* of those looking after the horses of *others*.

Having taken such slight survey of, and made such oblique remarks upon these inconsistencies, as become directly applicable to the point in question, let us for one moment advert to the *unequivocal* reason why the horses of *SOME* people are never without *swelled legs* or *cracked heels* from the beginning to the end of a *wet* and *dirty* season, (as if the very stables were *infectious*) while on the contrary horses in the possession of *OTHERS*, shall never be found with either for *twenty years* together.

Let us ask the question of *TRUTH* or of *EXPERIENCE*, and we shall be most authentically assured of the *fact*, that these *DEFECTS*, *DISQUIETUDES*, (or e'en what you please) are found only in stables where the master *seldom* or *ever* condescends to *obtrude* his presence, or to superintend the *manual dexterity* of his *GROOM* ; the elasticity

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of

of whose *joints*, and persevering pliability of whose *hands*, are the truest and most infallible *preventative* to cracked heels and swelled legs, of any *nostrum* yet introduced to practice. And those who are so truly unfortunate as to encounter *these* *ills*, must not (as is too much the custom) attribute them to a *defect* in the constitution of the horse, but to a want of *constitutional steadiness* elsewhere, that in its palpable defect “denotes a foregone conclusion.”

Horses left with *wet legs* and *heels* after CHACE or JOURNEY, particularly in sharp easterly winds, or in *frost* and *snow*, constitute the evil to a certainty. So severe a rigidity is occasioned (if I may so term it) in the texture of the integuments, that it becomes partially ruptured or broken in various places, upon being brought into action; which with the friction and irritation occasioned by the sharp particles of gravel in the dirty roads, soon produce enlarged lacerations of the most painful description. And these, it must be candidly acknowledged, most frequently occur with those *sweet scented* GROOMS of *modern* formation, who

who thinking the care of TWO HORSES not *sufficient* employment, *kindly* undertake to *dress* the head of the MASTER, as well as the *heels* of his horses; and vainly conceiving themselves too *delicately* formed for the Winter evening's drudgery of a stable, are miserable till reclining upon the *tender bosom* of their *kitchen Cleopatra*, they exchange reciprocal *lies* of eternal constancy, basking in the rays of the *culinary blaze*, before which these *cross bred* stabularian gentry take care to indulge, with almost as much expedition as their *masters* can pay their more *sublime devoirs* to objects of superior attraction in the PARLOUR.

Admitting this statement to be *tolerably* correct, (totally divested of ornament or exaggeration) it must in extenuation of SERVANTS of *every* description be as candidly considered, that where *two* horses are out together in the *wet* and *dirty* months of winter, and only *one* person to look after them at their return, it must be *more* than *miracle* if one or the other does not soon display a *change* for the *worse* in either heels—legs—lungs—eyes—coat—or condition; for unless the dependent so employed

possesses greater strength than HERCULES and a more than *pantomimic agility*, one of the two must get the circulation *chilled* to a certainty, before the drying and dressing of *both* can be complete.

Where horses are left entirely to the discretion of servants, they should have it in mind that regular daily exercise is by no means to be omitted, as well as that such exercise should be *long* and *gentle*, by no means *short* and *violent*; the former will certainly be productive of EVERY GOOD, the latter *may* of *every ill*. The great and leading objects in EXERCISE, are to unload the carcase of its excrementitious contents by natural and easy gradations, to promote the *secretions* necessary to an enjoyment of HEALTH, to enliven the circulation, to afford *elasticity* to the LUNGS, by quickening respiration, and to give firmness, strength, and pliability to the limbs by moderate action. The kind of exercise we constantly observe about the Metropolis, is of a description so directly *opposite* to what is here recommended, it serves only to corroborate my opinion, that horses exercised in *that way*, much more frequently *sustain injury* than DERIVE ADVANTAGE

VANTAGE from a practice so ridiculously *adopted* and so obstinately persevered in.

Having gone through as regular a survey of the prevalent errors in stable discipline, as the limited space in this concise tract can possibly admit, it only remains to recommend it most strenuously to SERVANTS of *every* description, who are entrusted with the valuable property of others, to USE and PROTECT that property *as their own*; to adhere as strictly as circumstances will permit, to that JUST and EXCELLENT maxim of "doing to others as they would be done unto;" and to reflect most seriously, how great a claim the *poor animals* under THEIR CARE have to tenderness and unremitting attention. Not possessing the power of communication, they are destined to bear disquietude without repining, as well as the means of soliciting relief or obtaining alleviation; under the impressive influence of which reflection, as it is evident they have no *appeal* but to the *feelings* of HUMANITY, so it must be the ardent and anxious wish of every benevolent heart, that they may be less frequently disappointed.

SMITHS AND FARRIERS.

When a candid comparison is made between their dangerous as well as laborious employment, and their disproportioned emoluments, it must be admitted, they are the *worst paid* of any TRADESMEN in the universe. Hence arises that *sterility* in the profession which is so much the subject of general indignation, and is the only well founded reason why there are so few men of education or intellectual ability to be found amidst the multitude who *profess* the PRACTICE.

Custom too, by its *rigidity* has totally excluded them from any RESPECTABLE RANK in the scale of society, thereby rendering the obstacles to elevation by much too numerous and too uncertain, for even the most laudable and spirited emulation to encounter with a hope of probability or success.

These considerations readily reconcile it to reason, why (upon the most moderate calculation, taking the kingdom in general) there are no more than *one* in *every hundred*, who exists by the
PRACTICE

PRACTICE OF FARRIERY, that can speak with precision upon the *property* of the MEDICINE he prescribes, or elucidate with propriety the probable process or ultimate effect of the OPERATION he recommends.

In such predicament, *anxious* to do good without the *personal power* to EFFECT it, they may be impartially considered "men more sinned against than sinning," and evidently entitled much more to the commiseration of the enlightened, than the contemptuous indifference they so frequently receive.

Happily however for the profession itself, much more happily for the community at large, *improvement* in the PRACTICE OF FARRIERY has at length become the object of *national* consideration, and is still further honored by PARLIAMENTARY contribution; under which predictive ray of reformation, part of the present generation may probably not only derive future advantage, but live to see the former system rescued from the *ignorance* and *barbarity*

barbarity by which it has been for so many centuries disgraced.

POLITICAL disputants urge, (and probably with strict propriety) that *reformation—revolution—or innovation* cannot be attempted without proportional danger from the *experiment*. This reasoning in the *political* has been reduced to demonstration in the MEDICAL world, for some of the *juvenile gentlemen* of the *New School* (who recently relinquished the elements of SURGERY, in pursuit of *veterinarian* eminence) have displayed their *abilities* in a way clearly confirming the difference between *theoretical* disquisition and *practical* experience.

One has acquired *celebrity* by FIRING the horse of a COACH-MASTER upon the *wrong leg* for a CURB; another has *excited admiration* and rendered himself *singularly eminent*, by ordering (in a *kill or cure* case of *desperation*,) *sixty pails* of *pump water* to be thrown upon a subject with a *lock'd jaw*, which upon being brought into the stable, was found in a few minutes to have *locked* his jaw most effectually. A STALE BALL lodged in the
passage,

passage (by the hands of an injudicious groom) has been also extracted from the gullet by *incision*, and instantly declared "out of danger" by the OPERATOR; a few hours however proved the assertion of a *paradoxical* complexion, for the subject *felt* so much *hurt* at the *experiment*, that he soon reconciled himself to the *long sleep* which not only places us *all* beyond the *reach* of *danger*, but every possibility of *bodily* pain in future.

These unexaggerate FACTS are introduced merely as applicable hints to those *Veterinarian GENTLEMEN*, who

....." *Flushed with success,*

" *And bubbled up with Pride,*"

Let their PERFORMANCES (as well as their *predictions*) exceed the limits of DISCRETION.

Deliberate circumspection, attentive observation, and personal fortitude, blended with steady firmness and unaffected diffidence, constitute in the aggregate a *direct* road to professional eminence. *Humiliation* and *self denial* are not the prevalent foibles

foibles of the *present age*, nor need MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS in *particular* fear the *infection*.

Personal pride and false consequence are to liberal minds most disgusting ; every reader of experience will acknowledge CONSISTENCY of CONDUCT in a professional man, to be the finger post to SUCCESS ; which success, (if diffidence is his unfashionable failing) will ultimately insure him CONFIDENCE, and without a proportional possession of the *former*, he can only render himself contemptible by an ostentatious display of the *latter*. If young practitioners are anxious to acquire permanent reputation, they should ever retain in memory that excellent admonition of the immortal bard, when stemming the torrent of juvenile impetuosity,

"Wisely and slow ; they stumble that run fast."

Forbearing to irritate the feelings of either by farther observations upon the intellectual sterility of the *old*, or the brilliant fertility of the *new* school, (the first of which is so largely treated on in my former volumes) it becomes only applicable
here

here to introduce such necessary remarks upon the subject of

COMPARATIVE SHOEING,

As will evidently bring the difference home to every rational comprehension.

The various superficial and indigested *effusions* of *fancy* so constantly *sported* by that incongruous mass of mankind, who *eternally act* but *never think*, will always open a road to *imaginary* improvement, and is perhaps the only just or decent apology that can be made for the modes of SHOEING occasionally introduced, and rendered *fashionably fascinating* by the patronage or recommendation of some distinguished individual, feelingly alive to the *incense of adulation*, and anxious to obtain the *laurel* of popularity, as a *never fading* proof of his penetration.

This suggestion naturally presents itself upon a retrospective allusion to the "CONCAVE SHOE" so zealously adopted and strenuously recommended
by

by the deceased PROFESSOR of a public institution, who, had he lived a *few weeks* longer, would have received the most unequivocal proofs of the *fallacy* of the *theory*, when put into competition with PRACTICE; but happily for him, and luckily for his *great friends* who were *daily* and *shamefully* forsaking him, he died *just in time* to save his *reputation*.

Suffice it therefore in delicacy to his *error*, as well as to his MEMORY, only to say, that the *shoe* passing under that denomination, (having a *flat* inside to cover the foot, and a *concave* surface) was the very reverse of what it should be, and only calculated to *cripple* any horse if persevered in; as will be candidly acknowledged by every reader of rationality, when the representation of the foot—the form of the *shoe*—and the setting on of *that shoe* are taken into distinct and separate consideration.

That this may be done with a more comprehensive and general effect, divested of *scientific* disquisition or *anatomical* ambiguity, the annexed plate of

Fig. 2.

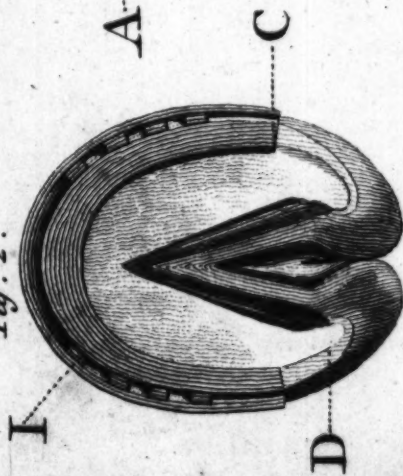


Fig. 1.

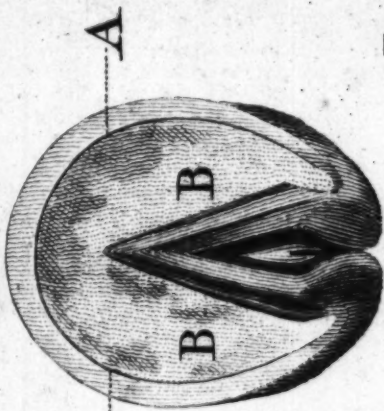


Fig. 3.

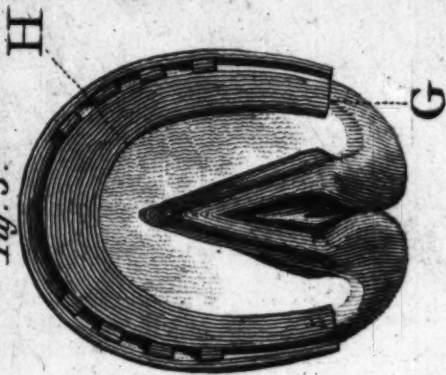
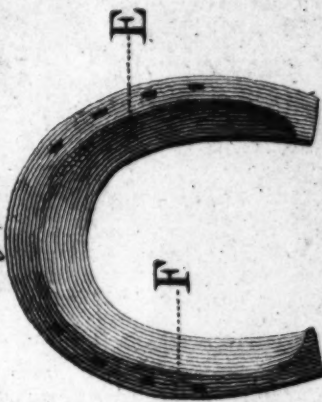


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.





of comparative shoeing is introduced, where in Fig. 1. will be seen a sound, perfect, and well formed hoof in a state of unembellished nature; here is evidently no *fashionable* devastation required—no *paring* off at the *heel*—no *slicing* off from the *sole*—no *cutting* knife at the *toe*;—nor does it, with an eye of the strictest judgment or circumspection, seem to claim or solicit from the *art* of MAN, any other assistance than protection against the injury it must inevitably sustain from *harder* bodies, when brought by use into constant collision.

That this fair and candid investigation may be the less liable to misconstruction, and that cynical misrepresentation or envious opposition may not (even with the weakest minds) warp the *effect* of TRUTH, let it be observed, that the circular line marked A is the line of *articulation*, or in other words the distinct *line* of *separation*, around which is the *wall* or *crust* of the HOOF (in itself insensible) where the *bearing* only *should* be, and the letter E of Fig. 5. will be found accurately formed for its corresponding reception.

That

That part of the foot extending from the line of separation on one side to the other, having the Frog in the center and marked B on each side, is called the *outer sole*, covering a membranous substance termed the *inner sole*, which is of exquisite sensibility, consequently requiring *protection*, without *pressure* upon the external part ; which it will be found is sufficiently afforded by reference to the letter F in the back view of Fig. 5. which, upon *accurate inspection* it must be admitted, (by every judicious investigator) is represented a SHOE of the *first* perfection, not only for every purpose, but the prevention of every ill.

Having produced both *foot* and *shoe*, as unsullied representations of NATURE and ART, as well as adapted the *make* of one to the *formation* of the other, in a way the propriety of which no rational man existing will attempt to dispute ; we proceed to a survey and impartial examination of Fig. 2. which accurately represents the exact mode of SHOEING some time since adopted, and still persevered in, at a place of *no small* VETERINARIAN CELEBRITY, but where the OSTENSIBLE MANAGERS, as well

the *fashions*, so frequently *change*, that it can create no surprize if *novelty* should again submit to REASON, and *theory* once more to PRACTICE, before reputation can acquire pre-eminence, or popularity permanence.

As it is an observation of long standing, that the *exterior* strikes *first*, so we shall find here that upon a superficial survey of Fig. 2. there is a *neatness* in the execution that absolutely seems to *command* attention and excite imitation; but when it is critically examined with the eye of accuracy, and its palpable deficiencies are pointed out, it will then be found to advance no well-founded claim to approbation.

Admitting (as it is presumed no opposition whatever arises to the fact) that the *wall* of the *foot* represented by A should have its bearing upon the properly adapted part of the *SHOE* Fig. 5. ascertained by reference to E, and continued to the central point of the heel accurately terminated by G, let us see what must prove the inevitable consequence of the shoes being disproportionally *short* as represented

sented by C, when NATURE—REASON—OBSERVATION—and EXPERIENCE concentrate their whole force to demonstrate the *consistency*, the *safety*, in fact the indispensable *necessity* of its being continued to the line D, as is already explained by previous reference to the example in G.

Convinced therefore beyond the shadow of doubt (as every reader may be by another reference to the letter A) that the *wall* of the *hoof* holds forth its *own proof* that the shoe should be continued home to the extreme *point* of the *heel*—OR that it requires *no shoe at all*, and this alternative being first understood and then acceded to by every comprehension, it will be equally clear that as much as *art* falls *short* in the support that NATURE requires, proportional must be the injury sustained by the inevitable *indentation*; invariably producing *bruises* and *tenderness* upon the *edge* of the *sole*, thereby laying the foundation of preternatural stricture, *corns*, *collosities*, &c. which may be more perfectly understood by an examination of any such subject after the shoe has been eight or ten days in constant wear.

By

By way of concluding observations upon THE PLATE, it becomes only necessary to remark, that Fig. 3. is the hoof of a large saddle or carriage horse, well covered for the *pavement* of the METROPOLIS, or travelling upon the turnpike-road. That Fig. 2. is a perfect model of good shoeing for HUNTER or HACKNEY, provided the shoe was continued to D instead of terminating at C. That H is called the *web* of the SHOE, which is in fact no more than the whole breadth of the iron, and may be widened or narrowed entirely by the judgement of the operator, or the discretion of the owner. That I is the cavity call'd the *groove* or *fullering*, to receive the *heads* of the *nails*, above which (in SHOEING of SUPERIORITY) they should never constitute the *least prominence*; and that Fig. 4. is no more than a *back view* of the shoe already described in Fig. 2.

Having descended to such minute references as must sufficiently demonstrate the difference between *good* shoeing and *bad*, it remains only (before a final leave is taken of the subject) to introduce an additional observation upon the deficiency of

SMITHS in *general*, who from *indolence—inattention* or *inability*, totally lose sight of, or *never form* at all, the proper *line of distinction* between the bearing of E for the crust A, and the protection afforded the *outer sole* B, by the concave example in F.

Considering this omission and the shoeing too *short* at the *heels* to constitute the prevalent errors that require general rectification, it is natural to indulge an anxious hope there are not wanting GENTLEMEN whose minds are open to the rays of conviction, and who will kindly contribute their immediate assistance to approve and recommend one invariable standard, as a step to reformation; the better and more expeditiously to effect which, they may be supplied with PATTERN SHOES, at the RECEPTACLE of the AUTHOR, for transmission to their SMITHS in any part of the kingdom.

Recurring once more to the professional ability of FARRIERS of the *old school*, and the calculation before made of their proportional *excellence*, it is certainly to be publicly regretted, that their original
want

want of education—the means of instruction and a total ignorance of the *properties* of MEDICINE, should have secluded them *hitherto* from every chance of mental improvement and personal emulation,

If we advert to their manners, we find them in direct conformity with their intellectual capacity, *rude* by *nature* they become *cunning* by *art* ; unfortunately *untaught*, they pique themselves upon being proportionally *untractable* ; and knowing *so little themselves*, they confidently *affect* to believe *but little* is known by *others* ; shielded by which *ideal* sagacity, they obstinately persevere in an opinion of *their own*, or individually determine to pursue *no opinion at all*.

Merely *echoing* the PUBLIC OPINION in this accurate delineation, without a single exaggeration, it becomes matter of concise consideration, not how much the world *has*, but how far it *may* suffer by such men having *the means* to plunge into a *bold, inconsiderate, and unrestrained* use of POWERFUL and DANGEROUS medicines, the present operation

ration and ultimate effect of which they so *little* understand, and are so entirely *unable* to explain.

We frequently hear of *bleeding—rowelling—purging—glystering—and blistering*, all taking place (with the same subject) within the space of *twenty-four* hours, and could a *thousandth* part of the poor devils so rashly annihilated; but rise and recite the load of combustibles by which they were *destined* to their great sleep, what a complicated history of the “MATERIA MEDICA” would be brought to light, and what a scene of *professional knowledge* displayed, to form the basis of reformation with the long list of *medical disquisitionists* who waving the *disgraceful* appellation of “FARRIER,” are daily commencing “*Veterinarian Surgeons.*”

One great and invincible error to which, the parties of whom we have been treating are invariably subject, is their superficial survey and hasty decision; anticipating the *prognostics* of DISEASE, without even descending to *symptoms*. Passionately fond of *affecting infallibility*, they rashly promise *more* than they find themselves able to perform;
and

and thus (by their own weakness) being eternally compelled to *unsay to-morrow*, what they have so confidently *asserted to-day*, they are perpetually overwhelmed with a load of proverbial and professional *disgrace*, from which there seems no promised *early* means of extrication.

Their being ignorant of the *property* of medicines, is not a greater misfortune than their being total strangers to the *medicines themselves*, thereby becoming the standing *dupes* of *adulteration*. The warehouses and shops of DRUGGISTS, it is well known by men of experience, are by no means remarkable for *professional purity*, in some remote corner of which, is generally a *reservoir* of *rubbish* appropriated to the *price* and *practice* of FARRIERS in GENERAL; a custom that has been established time immemorial, and for the *truth* of which an appeal is submitted to the parties concerned, who will tacitly admit the fact too fairly stated to contradict it.

Hence proceeds your *genuine* LIQUORICE POWDER, produced from *beans* and *peas*, with *one fourth*

of the original article for which it is sold—*Aniseed cakes*, ground after the oil has been *previously expressed*, and sold for *aniseed powder*, without *taste*—*smell*—or any one trait of the *genuine powder*, except the *colour*.—Oil of *Aniseed*, so impregnated (*by solution*) with three-fourths of *sperma cæti*, as to deceive many of those who are themselves *adepts in deception*; as well as a long list of curious *collaterals*, with which it is not necessary to trouble the reader; but they are uniformly adapted to the practice of the people we describe, who relying more upon their *own penetration* and the *miraculous effect of chance*, than any expectation of effectual assistance from the rational administration of medicine, submit to the imposition under the persuasive plea of *æconomy*, thereby constituting a greater deception to their employers, by so meanly and shamefully permitting themselves to be deceived.

It is however some consolation for the past, that the time is at length arrived when “these things are to be reformed altogether,” and that the cloud of *imbecility* which has so long obscured and stigmatized

sized the practice, promises to be gradationally dispelled by the rays of VETERINARIAN refinement with which we are so happily surrounded; and it must be the anxious hope of every liberal minded and good man, that in a few years there may not be a *City*, *Town*, or *Village* in the Kingdom, but will have to boast a PRACTITIONER, whose abilities may do honor to a great National institution.

THE

THE

MEDICAL REMEMBRANCER,

IS not intended as an elaborate dissertation upon *disease*, its *origin* and *progress*, or as a chain of instruction for the OPERATIONS in FARRIERY; but merely as a *professional memento*, to prevent, *if possible*, the losses, deceptions, and disappointments that so frequently happen to individuals, from too hastily adopting improper advice, or the extemporaneous preparation of prescriptions from books.

This suggestion naturally presents itself from a retrospective allusion to the shameful *adulteration* of MEDICINES; a practice too prevalent, and too
• well

well known, to require further comment. And this, it must be remembered with concern, is not the *only* inconvenience attending an implicit reliance on FAITHFUL PREPARATION OF PRESCRIPTIONS so emphatically displayed in brilliant transparencies through different parts of the Metropolis; for it is an immemorial privilege of the faculty, (particularly in Country towns and villages,) in the preparation of such prescriptions, to substitute *one* medicine for *another*, when the original article in request is *not* in possession. This stretch of prerogative it is not only easy, but natural to conclude, has *decided* the *fate* of many a BOLD MAN and STRONG HORSE; and it is a circumstance that so *frequently* occurs in remote situations, it may be supposed to hold out to the PHARMACOPOLISTS of the present age, a *conscientious* apology for the practice.

Every experienced sportsman, every man of even the most moderate sensations, well knows the agitation of his mind when ruminating upon the *distress* or *danger* of his STEADY HUNTER or USEFUL HACK; he can also recollect with what
impatient

impatient anxiety he flies to his *favourite* AUTHOR upon *that subject* for assistance, and with what energetic eagerness he extracts the consolatory prescription, as well as with what encouraging confidence he delegates that very sheet anchor of hope, (the medical preparation) to less careful, and less interested hands than his own.

Upon this doubtful hinge eternally turns the uncertainty of the termination. In fact, to the adulteration of medicine, to the professional privilege of substituting *one* Article for *another*, to a want of INTEGRITY in the MASTER, or of *care and nice attention* in the *servant*, may be justly attributed very many of the losses (a selection from which would fill a volume) that are constantly reported to the Author from various parts of the Kingdom, as well as in the Metropolis, where the prescriptions have been invariably taken from different books, and indiscriminately prepared at the first place of accommodation.

In confirmation of which fact, great numbers of GENTLEMEN having had their PURGING BALLS prepared

prepared in the way described, have lost their horses on the *third* or *fourth* day by the *violence* of the *operation*; while others have been under the necessity of giving a *second* PURGING BALL without any operation at all; of both which the most indubitable proofs from DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS now lay before the *writer*.

One gentleman in the City lately sent a prescription for a Purging Ball to the *family Apothecary* for preparation, who kindly returned an enormous mass of FIVE OUNCES and A HALF, tho' all the ingredients in the composition did not amount to *three*.—Another, selecting a *recipe* for "STRONG DIURETICS," from "The Gentleman's STABLE DIRECTORY" of the Author, dispatched it to a Druggist of no small celebrity for preparation, where unluckily, the *incorporation* of CHEMICALS, GALENICALS, and DRUGS was so little understood, that the servant returned with a bladder, containing a composition so exceedingly liquified, that it took the party near two pounds of flour, before it could be brought to any tolerable degree of consistence.

These

These facts, (and a thousand others of similar complexion) being firmly established, what do they tend to demonstrate?—That the most *judicious* prescriptions of the *best* writers may, by *neglect—inattention—personal envy—or professional prejudice*, be prostituted to the worst of purposes; and that a want of efficacy so frequently attributed to the medicine itself, originates only in the deceptions already described.

To shield the PUBLIC at large from IMPOSITIONS of such *magnitude*, as well as individuals from *private depredation*, it becomes a duty incumbent upon the Writer (as the guardian of his own reputation) sanctioned by the advice and recommendation of some of the most eminent characters in the kingdom, to render his *efforts* in the cause of VETERINARIAN improvement still more effectual, by a *personal* preparation of his own medicines; a plan so evidently calculated to counteract MEDICAL *adulteration* and EMPIRICAL *imposition*; it can create no surprize they are so highly honor'd (after a *public* trial of near *seven* years) with constantly increasing approbation.

Under

Under such flattering distinction (totally precluding the necessity of advertizing in the *diurnal* prints) the AUTHOR avails himself of the present opportunity, to make his most sincere and grateful acknowledgements to that great body of NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN, by whose patronage his Medicines have attained their present pre-eminence ; begging permission to add an inviolable assurance, that the means originally used *to obtain*, shall be invariably persevered in *to preserve* the honor of that confidence they have so liberally bestowed ; pledging his reputation, that as he *never has*, so he *never will* delegate the preparation to *subordinates* of any description, thereby hazarding a certainty of success in their effect, or of safety in their operation.

The established medicines of his own PREPARATION, SEAL, and SIGNATURE, are as follow, with their price and properties annexed. It will, however, be first necessary to observe, that the directions for their use are in some degree conditional, and dependent upon the *judgement* and *discretion* of the parties concerned. Thus, a horse
slightly

slightly affected with FOULNESS — CRACKS — SWELLED LEGS — GREASE, or in fact any other complaint, will not require so *quick* or so *constant* a perseverance in any of the medicines appropriated to such case, as horses whose DISORDERS have acquired a greater or more permanent degree of *inveteracy*.

There are, it must also be remembered, intermediate stages, where horses are more or less affected, as, BAD — VERY BAD — WORSE — WORST, where each case requires additional exertions, in direct conformity with the gradational shades of DISEASE. Such directions it would be impossible to introduce in so contracted a space as the limits of the present publication; but such concise substitute will be found under each head, as will fully answer the purpose of those who are not enabled to apply to VOLUMES for more extensive information.

TAPLIN'S



TAPLIN'S

GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES.

MILD PURGING BALLS, 1s. 6d. each.

These are the *mildest* preparation of the whole class of PURGATIVES, and calculated more for the smallest and most delicate blood horses, (as well as for *two* or *three* year old colts and fillies) than any horses of a stronger description.

STRONG PURGING BALLS, 2s. each.

These consist of the same ingredients as the former, but being of *two degrees* additional strength, are adapted to the use of carriage horses, strong roadsters, and such as being exceedingly full in the carcase, have the intestinal canal overloaded with excrementitious contents.

MILD

MILD MERCURIAL PURGING BALLS,

2s. each,

Are slightly impregnated with the mildest mercurial preparation, and intended for light delicate horses, where an *acrimonious* state of the BLOOD variegated hue in the coat, or a scurfy appearance upon the integument may hold forth a prospect of *impending disease*, particularly at the commencement of the Winter season.

STRONG MERCURIAL PURGING

BALLS, 2s 6d. each.

These correspond in strength with the last article but one, having a proportional addition of *calomel* to obtund acrimony or counteract present or threatened *inveteracy* of DISEASE, as swelled legs from *viscidities* of the *blood*, *grease*, *farcy*, *jaundice*, &c.

CORDIAL RHUBARB PURGING BALLS,

2s. 6d. each,

Are calculated for getting *valuable* horses and HUNTERS into *condition*, where nothing more is required

required than to unload the intestines previous to their being brought into strong exercise, for the still stronger exertions of the field.

PURGING BALLS FOR WORMS, 2s. 6d. each.

These balls possess a sufficient portion of that only grand specific *mercury*, for the entire extirpation of those inveterate enemies to HEALTH,—FLESH—APPEARANCE—and CONDITION; being the only medicine that can be relied on for its *infallibility* and *certainty* of *success*.

By way of general remark upon the administration of *purgatives*, it is necessary to observe, that their *operation* so greatly relaxes the whole frame, that, exclusive of the usual precautions in *mashes*—*warm water*—*good cloathing*, &c. six clear days should always be allowed between the complete *setting* of *one* dose, and the administration of *another*.

MILD DIURETIC BALLS, 6s. per Dozen.

These are sealed and sold only in half dozens; their property is by the secretion and gently increased evacuation of urine, to counteract and cure CRACKS in the heels, SCRATCHES, indications of foulness or threatened *swellings* of the LEGS; to assist the use of which, washing the cracks with gelatinous gruel, and patient leg rubbing with the hands, will greatly contribute. One ball may be given every other morning in slight and superficial appearances, but one every morning where the case is of long standing, or has assumed any degree of inveteracy.

STRONG DIURETICS, 8s. per dozen,

Are adapted to HORSES of greater *strength* and *size*, displaying more predominant symptoms of *foulness* and *viscosity*; in inflammations of the eyes, partial humours, swelled legs, or grease. Their use being regulated entirely by the instructions of the preceding article; having it in memory that both are so exceedingly safe in their operation,

horses

Horses of every description may continue them in use during the course of half a dozen, or a dozen, as the emergency may require.

PECTORAL CORDIAL BALLS, 8s. per dozen.

These balls are the most useful of all the medicines hitherto brought into general estimation; whether they are considered as *preventives* to, or employed in the *cure* of *disease*, they are equally entitled to the unsullied reputation they have so universally obtained. They are intended to be given in all recent *colds* and *coughs*, as well as after *hard* chases or *long* journies in the *wet* and *dreary* months of Winter, in all which their utility is beyond description; they enliven the circulation, increase the appetite, and invigorate the system.

When used as a *preventative*, one may be given at any hour of the day that occasion may require; when brought into use as a *remedy* for *COLDS* or *COUGHS*, they should be preceded by a plentiful *bleeding*, (according to the size and strength of the subject) *mashes* of malt and bran should be given every night, and one of the balls every morning.

PECTORAL DETERGENT BALLS,

9s. per dozen.

These are an incorporation of the *detergent* gums, and such proportion of *Barbadoes tar* with the foregoing article, as renders them peculiarly efficacious in all long-standing *obstinate* coughs, as well as with *asthmatic* or thick-winded horses.

The cause of which being a viscosity in the blood, they are calculated to remove by their stimulative property in propelling it with *greater velocity* thro' the vessels, and of course surmounting the difficulties of partial obstruction. Their use should be assisted with *previous* BLEEDING, which should be repeated at intervals of *five* or *six* days upon a non-submission of symptoms, or a continued *sizy-ness* of the BLOOD. One ball should be given every morning for a length of time equal to the standing of the disease, with occasional night mashes of *malt* and *bran*, or *bran* and *oats*, plentifully impregnated with *honey*, articles admirably calculated to promote the general intention.

BALLES

MULTUM IN PARVO: 8s.

BALLS FOR THE INFLAMMATORY CHOLIC OR GRIPES, 2s. each.

These have received such unlimited reputation by their excellence, that a *volume* of certificates might be adduced in *corroboration*; did they stand in need of such recommendation. Out of many hundred cases there has been but *very few* where even a repetition of the *first* ball has been required; a *second* may be given in an hour and half, or two hours, if the *first* has not *totally* removed the disquietude. Their composition consists of ingredients (for the reduction of irritability) to which SMITHS and FARRIERS are total strangers; and they are the more entitled to attention, as they require no collateral aid but the indispensable duty of *brisk action*, alternately with persevering friction in *flank rubbing* (from *assistants* on *each side* the horse) so as to excite all possible motion for the expulsion of wind, and speedy evacuation.

BALLS

BALLS FOR THE FLATULENT CHOLIC OR FRET, 2s. each.

These are to be regulated likewise entirely by the instructions annexed to the preceding article, being both medicines of too much intrinsic utility, for Gentlemen to be without at their country seats, or in remote situations.

FEVER BALLS, 1s. 6d. each,

May be given whenever preternatural heat, or febrile symptoms become predominant. *Bleeding* having been *first* premised and repeated if necessary, a ball may be given every twelve hours, provided the case is not very alarming; but where danger is evident, one should be given every *eight*, or even *six* hours, plying the subject frequently with fine substantial gruel *with a horn*, to which a very small proportion of nitre may be added, if the heat in the mouth should be excessive.

BALLS

BALLS FOR THE STRANGURY, 1s. 6d. each.

To be repeated in two hours, if the suppression of urine is not entirely removed by the *first*.

BALLS FOR LOOSENESS, 1s. 6d. each.

One to be given every morning for *six*, if the subject is *habitually* relaxed; but in cases that are *sudden* and *violent*, one may be given night and morning, till half a dozen are consumed.

ANTIMONIAL ALTERATIVE POW-
DERS, 6s. per Dozen.

These possess from the well known property of the ingredients, (Antimony, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, &c.) the power of correcting and wonderfully counteracting the morbidity of the blood, when displaying its diseased tendency in cracks and sharp running *lacerations* at the *heels*,—*surfeit*—*hidebound*—or early indications of *grease*. They also in many subjects expel *worms*, and eradicate their ovarious remains; as well as restore to purity in appearance and condition, horses that are
foul.

foul in their *coats* and *fætid* in *perspiration*. They have this additional convenience, that they are administered as *food* instead of *physic*; horses eat them in their corn (first sprinkled with water), they have no visible operation, and horses may even be *hunted*, if necessary, during their use.

One every night will be sufficient for a course of *one dozen*, in all slight or superficial cases; but where the intention goes to a more serious intent or occasion, night and morning had better be adopted.

BLISTERING OINTMENT, 3s. per Pot,

For lameness in the back sinews, spavins, and curbs. A moderate portion of the ointment is to be *very mildly* rubbed upon the part intended to be *blistered*, till the hair is fully impregnated; to effect which, the operator should finish with drawing his *hand upwards*, by which means every part will be equally affected. In all cases of severe tendinous lameness—long standing spavins or prominent curbs,

curbs, it is much the best method to *repeat* the *blister* so soon as the stimulus of the *first* has subsided and the incrustations have fallen of, which seldom takes place with any subject in less than a fortnight. This practice of the *repetition blister*, has in every case, (without a single exception) totally precluded the necessity of *firing* at the RECEPTACLE, where the operation has never occasion to be performed.

EMBROCACTION FOR LAMENESS AND STRAINS, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

This is a strong spirituous and stimulative composition, applicable only to cases of *long standing* and *obstinate* submission; particularly adapted to *deep seated* causes, and is principally intended to be used by gently rubbing (in proportion to the size of the part affected) two or three table spoonsfull once a day (or night and morning as the case may require) immediately after the persevering use of a hot decoction of fomentation herbs.

Having

Having introduced a list of the medical articles so long and so universally honored with PUBLIC APPROBATION, it becomes only necessary to add, the most faithful assurance, that they are prepared with *unsullied integrity*, from articles of the greatest purity it is possible for characters at the *fountain head of commerce* to obtain; and that the arrangement may prove the more acceptable to Gentlemen who are disposed to keep a small assortment for unexpected emergencies, they may at all times possess the privilege of exchanging them for new preparations, or one sort for another, at any season of the year, provided the characteristic seal has not been broken; as well as having them consigned to every part of the Kingdom, by whatever conveyance they may please to appoint, from the Medical Dispensary of the RECEPTACLE.

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